WASHINGTON.

A Temporary Collapse of the Matthews Investigation.

ANDERSON REFUSES TO TESTIFY.

The Husband of Mrs. Jenks Before the Potter Committee.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Infamous Conduct of a Congressman Toward a Lady.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL IN A FERMENT.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1878. A TOUNG CONGERSSMAN'S OUTRAGEOUS AS-

SAULT ON A LADY - HER RESCUE AND PUN-ISHMENT OF THE PERPETRATOR BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

The lull succeeding the adjournment of Congress was suddenly interrupted to-day by the disclosure of a scandal, the details of which are the universal theme of discussion here to-night. The person iguring most conspicuously in the affair is young Congressman from one of the Southern States, an almost boy in years and almost Adonis in form. He has been famous among his fellow members for his lavish expenditure of the wealth which he inherited as the scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the State of Tonnessee. Always dressed faultlessly and carrying himself with a most stylish air, his acknowledged beauty made him an ever welcome guest in Washington society, and gave him from the very outset of his appearance in the capital the entrée of the highest and

The story of the outrage, for such the scandal amounts to, as narrated by General Rosser and others the were actors or eye witnesses of the occurrence, 18 as follows :-- On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, General Rosser escorted a lady to a ashionable and well known restaurant on Fifteenth street, above the Treasury Department, for the purpose of getting supper. They their seats and were perusing the bill of fare when the General noticed on withdrawing his gloves that his hands were slightly soiled with the dust of an alternoon walk. Excusing himself, he stepped into an adjoining passage way and washed his hands at the ewer. Upon returning, after an absence of only a few minutes, he noticed that his lady friend ros pale and greatly agitated. He asked her excitedly what was the matter. She exclaimed-

·Oh, General, take me out of this place; jus

Thus commanded he listened, and they both heard the noise of a woman in the adjoining supper room trying and moaning Eventually the words, "For shame; oh, do not, I pray you; let me go away; intervening wail.

"There, General, you ought to go and what is the matter," said the affrighted lady listener on the outside, and prompted suggestion the chivalric went around to the door of the room, and finding is locked, and hearing still the sounds of a struggle, burst it in. To his great indignation, he discovered the Congressman above described, all flushed with General, who is a man of great stature and strength, seized the offender, who is of barely medium beight and of dandy figure, and hurled him against the wall, knocking him almost senseices. The lady so gallantly rescued fainted at her delivery, but was soon brought to with the aid of ost estimable and beautiful person and is the sisterin-law of a Northern Congressman, whose wife, her society in which she encountered him. In her husband, saw no danger in the attentions of man who was a feelow Congressman and often com-

Owing to the eminent respectability of all the parties concerned the affair was husbed up, and would, perhaps, have escaped the present revelation, had not a few words concerning it escaped one of these parties fast table it spread abroad and was soon whispered about the city and is on every lip to-night.

turned to St. Paul to the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Ratiroad, of which he is the civil engineer. He is a West Pointer, but entered the rebel service as paptain of one of the batteries of the Washington rank of major general and will be remembered as one of the famous cavalry chieftains on the rebel side.

el Congress remaining in Washington, and the facts as narrated have caused the deepest indignation among those acquainted with the guilty party. One member, who is known as prominent and influential in the House, said to-night that this disgraceful conduct would warrent the offering of a resolution expelling the accused when Congress again assembled. The affair from a locality where he will be compelled to vindicate his insuited honor. A challenge, therefore, will in all propability be sent to General Rosser for the part he took in protecting the lady assaulted.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1878. THE MATTHEWS INVESTIGATION -- ANDERSON REFUSES TO TESTIFY, AND THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE

CHAIRMAN. The special committee of the Senate appointed to nvestigate the charges against Senator Matthews met at 11 A. M., and immediately went into secret session and remained in deliberation until 1:45 P. M., when the doors were opened and Mr. James E. Anderon was notified to appear before them, and he shortly came into the committee room. The acting chair man, Senator Alison, directed the witness to be sworn, when Mr. Anderson stated that he desired to be represented by counsel, and upon this request being relised he declined to answer any questions or make any statement to the committee. Subsequently Mr. Anderson stated that if Mr. Matthews was not present to question him he would not object to giving his testimony Later, however, upon being asked if he would answer such questions as might be propounded to bim by the thews was asked if he had any suggestions to make

In the premises, when he responsed as follows:—

I dislike very much to take the responsibility of making any suggestions to the con-mittee on the subject. I am reany here to-day and shall be at any juture time that the convenience of the committee shall fix. for the purpose of assisting the committee and facilitating in any way within my own power the objects and purposes for which it was originated and authorized. The only course other than that of waiting until the committee can have the power of the Senate to compel the answers of the witness is to obtain from the committee of the other house the statement which he has already made, under oath, before it and which constituted the ground and basis on which I asked the Senate for the appointment of this committee, in case the committee think that is sufficient for the purposes of the investigation with which they are charged, and obtain that testimony, I am ready to go on as if it had been delivered again here. But whether the committee ought to take that course, I think is a question which the committee ought to take that course, I think is a question which the committee ought to take that course, I think is a question which the committee ought to take that course, I think is a question which the committee ought to take that course,

or advice, or expressing any wish in regard to that matter.

Senator Whyte then stated that in the absence of the Senate the committee bad no power to punish Mr. Anderson for contempt in refusing to answer the questions, and moved that the committee adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman. The motion was agreed to and the committee adjourned.

THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION. At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was some dis-cussion as to the possibility of taking any action to carry into effect the will of Congress concerning the Hot Springs (Ark.) reservation, which was ex-pressed by the adoption of the Conference committee's clause on that subject, although this clause was almost wholly omitted in the this clause was almost wholly emitted in the enrolment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bil. The general opinion was that nothing effective can be done by the executive branch of the government in regard to the matter until Congress shall have again acted upon it. But the subject was reterred to the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General for a critical examination to determine whether such pertian of the clause as was enrolled will afford a valid basis for at least provisional action to protect government interests.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JENKS IN THE INTEREST OF MR. SHERMAN-THE INTIMIDATION IN EAST FELICIANA PARISH-NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE SHERMAN LETTER-ANDERSON CON-

The committee on the Presidential election frauds met to-day about noon. In the absence of Mr. Potter Mr. Morrison acted as chairman. The other mem bers of the committee present were Messrs. Mc Mahon, Springer, Butler, Cox and Reed. The witness, James E. Anderson, was in attendance. Mr. Shellabarger watched the proceedings in the interest of Secretary

THE WITNESS MRS. JENES.

The committee was kept waiting till half an hour after noon for the arrival of the new famous Mrs. Jenks. At that hour she entered the committee room deputy sergeant-at-arma. She is a good-looking woman of about thirty-five years of age, of medium stature, neatly but plainly dressed, and apparently possessed of a good deal of seif-possession. Her husband is about the same age. He wears a full beard, has a remarkably pronounced hooked nose of the Roman type and an equally prominent bulbons forehead.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JENKS.

The husband was first called to the witness stand and Mr. Reed proceeded to examine him. He gave his name as Thomas H. Jenke, his age as thirty-two La. He stated that in 1876 he was Deputy United States Marshal and had been assigned specially to the parish of East Folicians. He had only been there, however, for about four days prior to the election He had conversed very freely with the people there and had been told by the republicans that they were airaid to register. A few of them had registered, but they had been brought in for the purpose by leading democrats. There was extreme intimidation and terrorism on the part of the republicans. They were thoroughly intimidated and terrorized and were straid even to go near the registration office.

Mr. McMahon here interrupted the testimony and asked Mr. Reed weather this witness had been called in Secretary Sherman's interest.

Mr. Kend repited in the affirmative.

Mr. McMahon objected to any such testimony being given on the part of Mr. Sherman until that gention an admitted that he had writter the letter to Anderson. As he had denied writing that letter he had no interest in showing what had been the condition of affairs in the parish of East Felicians at or immediately preceding the last election.

Mr. Reed complained of the course of the majority of the committee in ruling out testimony offered by the minority, and also as to the difficulty of getting the scope of the examination fixed deficitely.

Mr. McMahon challonged him to give a single instance in which any testimony offered on the part of the minority had been excluded. The charge had been made publicly, and be therefore wanted the matter to be definitely stated.

Mr. Reed and that he repeated the charge.

Mr. McMahon said that the charge was false, and again challenged Mr. Reed to refer to a single instance of the kind.

Mr. Reed referred to an offer of testimony made in executive session as to the inquiry in Fiorda, and waten offer has been refused.

Mr. McMahon repeated that the gentleman (Reed) had made a charge against the committee, which no must either prove or admit that the charge was false, and he repeated that he had been trying from the beginning to find out the scope of the investigation, but had not been able to up so.

Mr. McMahon repeated his challenge to Reed to show a single instance where the minority had not been permitted to ask a witness any question that was proper to be asked.

The trouble was, he said, that they had had too atraid to register. A few of them had registered, but they had been brought in for the purpose by leading

nuch latitude.
Yes, Mr. Reed retorted, I think so on Anderson's

BHERMAN'S HUNDERD WITHENSES. SHERMAN'S HUNDRED WITHKINSES.

The Acting Coatrman (Air. Morrison) and that he would ask the committee, before the sub-committee attried for New Orieans, to reject the proposition of Secretary Sherman to have some hungred witnesses summoned there, most of whom had already testified once, twice or three times on the question of intimidation.

intesses; had been referred to Messre. Morrison and tenger as a sub-committee. Mr. Reed inquired whether that had been done in xecutive committee or at private caucus. Mr. McMahou repiled that it had been done at a pri-

Mr. Reed-If you are going to deal with this matter

Mr. McManon repiled that it had been done at a private caucus.

Mr. Reed—If you are going to deal with this matter as a matter of private caucus, all right; only let us know the result as soon as possible.

The acting Unairman explained how the question of the Shorman application for witnesses had been referred to him. Mr. Potter bas handed it to him as the table and asked bim to look it over and see what ought to be done about it, so that when the question came up in committee he might be able to say what he thought about it. That was all the "private caucus" that there was in.

Mr. McMahon intimated that the democratic members had as much right to consult about matters as the republican members had and to fix their line of conduct.

Mr. Reed admited that.

Then, said Mr. McMahon, what use is your blowing about it in public?

Mr. Reed admited that.

Nithidation in Mast Paticiana.

Finally the discussion closed and the examination of the witness Jonks was resumed. He went on to testify as to terrori in and ibtuindation in the parish of East Feliciana, about hundreds or people having been driven out of the parish prior to the election and taking reluge in New Orleans and about no republicans daring to vote the republican tecket because they did not think it healthy to do so. He said that James E. Anderson told him (when he came to New Orleans during the registration) that there was a perfect reign of terror in the parish and that he had been unable to get any one to enter into a republican organization; his own conservation was that there was not a republican wote cast in the parish, and that the republicans were so thoroughly intimidated that they did not dare to vote for fear of their fives. In this connection the witness produced a petition signed in April, 1876, by residents of the parish of East Februana, and dasking bim to supply military protection.

Advant receiving mades and outrages perp trated in the parish, and dasking bim to supply military protection.

Augur, reciting murders and outrages perpetrated in the parish, and asking him to supply military protection.

And and asking him to supply military protection.

He denied that Abderson had ever told him that he could not make a protest against the election. He testified about the \$350 which Anderson had received in Baton Rouge, and said that it was paid on a draft drawn on the democratic candidate for Pistrict Judge by the chairment of the Democratic State Committee in New Orleans.

It was intimated, however, by Mr. McMahon that the draft in question was signed by Governor Kellogg and endorsed by the State Supervisor, Mr. Hahn.

The witness also testified to the signing and swearing by Anderson of the protest (which Anderson said he had not sworn to). He said that Anderson said come up in a carriage to his house and asked him to accompany him to Maratal Pixin's office, where that document was, as he wanted to consult with him about it. They went to the marshal's office and read over the protest, sentence by sentence, and he then advised Anderson te sign it, as he said nothing in it which he could not sign. They discussed some of the points in the protest and finally Anderson concluded to sign it and aid sign it before Judge Hugh J. Campbell and swore to it; three or lour days after Anderson wanted him to make an afidavit that he (Anderson) was intexteated when he signed the protest and did not know what he was signing; Anderson did not actually claim that he had been drunk at the time, and he had not been; the witness relused to make any such statement; several monthal after Anderson did not actually claim that he had been drunk at the time, and he had not been; the witness relused to make any such statement; several monthal atter Anderson did not actually claim that he had been drunk at the time, and that he had been drunk at the tendent had been quiet and peaceable at the close of the points had been quiet and peaceable at the cledton; Anderson had a paper written out to that the dedection; Anderson had been

Signod.

Witness was then inquired of as to the truth of Anderson's statement that he and Weber had on one occasion shows him the Sherman letter. Witness denied that any such thing had takes place, and said he had never seen such a letter or knew anything of such a document at that time; the first time that he knew of such a letter was on the 6th of Jan-

uary, 1878, when Marshal Pitkin met him on Can i street and asked him about it; he had received

uary, 1878, when Marshal Pitkin met him on Canal street and asked him about it; he had received several letters from And reon from Philade phia requesting him to find a document for him, but without mentioning what the document was; he had never seen any letter addressed by Mr. Sherman to any one in connection with the election.

The witness was shown several letters, which witness identified as being in the handwriting of B. A. Weber, and then he was shown the signature of Weber to the Anderson-Weber contractand asked whether he believed it to be genuine. He replied that he did not think it was; that Weber aways signed his name in a back hand; that he had never seen him sign as this paper was aigned; that it might be Weber's signature, but that it was not his usual signature; he had never seen that Anderson-Keilogg's desire that Anderson should return to East Feliciana and discharge his tuties as supervisor, and that the Governor had advanced him \$50 out of his own tunds to pay his expenses; he denied Anderson's statement as to L. B. Jenks (not a cousin or any relation of the witness) being got drunk at the witness' house, and as to the facts of the conspiracy (that there should be no election in East Felicians) being drawn out of him; that part of the statement which mentioned the fact of his wife going to Colonel Patten, Chafrman of the Democratic State Committee, was true, but her object was to get a guarantoe for Anderson's protection from violence.

This was all the matter of any consequence that was drawn out of the witness on his direct examination.

This was all the matter of any consequence that was drawn out of the witness on his direct examination.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. McManob. He testified that he was a native of Florida, and that at different times he lived in Alabama, Mississippi and in the parish of East Feliciana, and in New Orleans; in 1803 he entered the navy and served until 1809, when he was honorably discharged.

Q. Have you ever held any public position? A cas, sir; I have been tax collector of East Feliciana and Deputy United States Marshal; I was tax collector in 1869.

Q. Was there any trouble with your accounts? A there was; it was claimed that there was a deficit of some \$14,000; the case was investigated by the Grand Jury of Orleans parish, who found no indictiment against me, but found a true embezziement against l. B. Jenks, who had been my deputy; when the case came to trial he pleaded the statute of limitations, and got off in that way.

Q. Was that same L. B. Jenks a candidate on the republican ticket in the election of 1876? A Yos, for Parish Judge of West Feltenana.

Q. Then this man that you proved before the Grand Jury to have embezzied the public money was a republican candidate for judge in West Feltenana?

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question as going beyond the scope of the investigation.

Mr. McMahou thought it was bertinent as showing the kind of candidates presented by the republicans in these disputed parishes.

Mr. Morrison suggested that the question was intended to show the unitrustworthness of the witness, it being so highly improbable that the republicans in these disputed parishes.

Mr. McMahou thought it was bertinent as showing the kind of candidates presented by the republicans in these disputed parishes.

Mr. Hiscock said he would admit that as the general rule the presumption would be as stated by Mr. Morrison, but this was an exception. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hiscock said he would admit that as the general rule the presumption would be as stated by Mr. Morrison, but this

Q. Did you read over your answers to the interrog-stories that were put to you, which also appear in that book? A. No, sir, I did not; I was not particu-larly interested now in the affidavits made in 1870; they were rather dry reading.

Q. You knew that you were subpressed here as a witness in behalf of Mr. Sherman? A. I did not know when I left New Orleans in whose behalf I was subpressed; the first gentleman that informed me that I was suppressed on the republican-side was Mr. Shokabarger; he so informed me at his office on, I think, the same afternoon that I arrived here.

office on, I think, the same alternoon that I arrived here.

THE INTERVIEW WITH SHEEMAN'S COUNSEL.

Q. How did you happen to go to his office? A.

Weil, I knew that he was retained on the republican side, and I was a republican, and I supposed I could get information from him and I went to see him; I notified him on my arrival and he came around to my rooms and stayed ton or alteen midules, and then later I went to his office and had a conversation with him for a couple of hours.

Q. Was your wile with you? A. She was there part of the time; she went around to see Governor Keilegs, and on her return she called for me at Mr. Suellabarger's office; altogether, since I have been here, I nave called on Mr. Shellabarger at his office three times, but I have me in him hair a dozen times.

Q. You and Mr. Shellabarger taked over these low-sinan matters? A. Yes, sir; we taked them over generally.

isiana matters? A. Yes, sir; we talked them over generally.

Q. Dian't you discuss them a little particularly? A. No, sir; it was Mr. Sheliabarger that first told Mrs. Jenks that she was subponased by the olner side.

Q. Didn't you go into details in discussing these matters? A. No, sir; I think not.

THE SHERMAN LETTER AGAIN.

Q. How soon after that conversation with Pitkin, in which he saked you if you knew anything about the Sherman letter, was it that your wife came to Washington? A. I do not remember.

Q. Did you go home and tell her of that conversation? A. Yes, sir; it was very natural that I should do so.

tion? A. Yes, sir; it was very many of the state of the s

member.

Q Do you say that he did not? A. No, air; I don't say that he did not, but I say I don't remember his mentioning such a thing.

Q. Between that conversation with Pitkin and the time when your wife came to Washington did she to anywhere else? A. She went to see Mrs. Weber once about that matter, and then she wrote to her a second time about it at the solicitation of James E. Anderson; we have his letters, which we will produce.

Anderson; we have his letters, which we will produce.

By Mr. Butier—Q. When was that—this year or hast year? A. I think it was last year, but I am not positive.

Q. When you spoke to your wife about the Sherman letter what did she say as to whether she had ever seen it. A. She never made any remark to me pro or con as to whether she had seen it or heard of it.

Q. Did she seem surprised when it was mentioned? Did that appear to be the first intimation she had received that there was such a letter? A. I really don't know, occause I never asked her; she laughed about the matter; I suppose she thought it was kind of a joke; at least I never knew of any such inter, whether she did or not; when she came back from seeing Mrs. Weber she said that Mrs. Weber denied ever having heard of such a letter.

Mr. Butler—Do you mean what you have just said? The witness—What is that?

Mr. Butler—That Mrs. Weber said she didn't know of any such letter?

The witness—Yes, sir; I mean that positively.

Mr. Butler—You mave been saying all the time that you never heard of any such letter?

The witness—Of any Shorman letter.

Mr. Butler—and now you say that Mrs. Weber said she had never heard of any such letter.

The witness—Of any Shorman letter.

The witness—I say dithat until the fit of January I never heard of Mr. Sherman being connected with any letter or document.

By Mr. Mohamon—Q. When your wife came down

Mr. Butter.—And now you say hat Mrs. Weber said she had never heard of any such ietter.

The witness—I said that until the 6th of January I never heard of Mr. Sherman being connected with any letter or document.

By Mr. McManon—Q. When your wife came down from Felicians and due not disclose to you soything about the Sherman letter? A. I have simply to repeat that the first intimation I ever had of any sugn document was on the 6th of January.

Q. You never suspected from snything that passed between your wife and you that she knew of such a letter? A. I never did.

Q. What brought your wife to Washington city after this conversation between you and Pitkin? A. Private business of our wish.

WHY KRS. JANKS CANE.

The witness at first sechned to state publicly what this business was, though he expressed his willingness to state it confidentially to members of the committee. The room was accordingly cleared, and then the witness stated (what he alreward repeated in his public testimony) that Mrs. Jenks came to Wassington on the occasion relerred to in response to letters from Kellogg and Packard, inquiring whether she had noy information or documents which would be useful to them in the fight for the New Orleans Collectorship and the Scientorship. He did not know whether his wife had preserved the letters received from Kellogg and Packard, but thought it likely that she had and that she would produce them. Anderson had been reporting in Washington that he had information or documents by which documents and your wife bring with her when she came to Washington, or what documents had she at that time? A. I don't think she either took any such documents and your wife bring with her when she came to Washington, or what documents had she at that time? A. I don't think she either took any such documents and your wife bring with her when she came to Washington, or what documents had she had she was a five bring with her when he was a five bring with her was noffice.

Q. Do at you took show at the time General Spinner was he

hands.
Q Did she ever have any correspondence with Mr.
Sherman in regard to that letter? A. Not that I am
aware of; if she had I know nothing of it what-

ever.
Q You and James E. Anderson have been inti-mate? A. Yos, sir; pretty intimate.
Q Did your tallmacy extend up to the time be left.
New Orleans? A. No, sir; there was a little sooi-

ness between us after he requested me to go back on that affidavit.

The original Anderson-Weber agreement was shown to the witness, who recognized the body of the paper and the signature of Anderson as Anderson's writing, but failed to recognize either the signatures of Weber or either of the witnesses.

Without concluding the cross-examination the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

WAYNE MAC VEAGH ON THE QUESTION OF EX-PENSES

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1878. The Times will print to-morrow a letter from Wayne Mac Veagh regarding the expenses of the Louisiana Commissioners. He says that the members of the Commission were from the first desirous of defraying their own expenses, but were answered that it was a public service which they were performing, and that it was proper that the Treasury only should pay them Mr. Mac Veagn does not believe Secretary Sherman would accept the check of any one member in partial payment, but that when the late Commissioners unite in paying the whole amount, protecting General Hawley in his assence by noting for him as for themselves, they will be permitted to do so.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

EX-PAYMASTER GENERAL WATMOUGH IN REPLY TO THE CRITICISMS ON HIS ADMINISTRA-TION.

Ex-Paymaster General Watmough has made the blowing statement relative to his administration of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Nav

of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department:

Six — My attention being this day (June 18) drawn to the pub leation in several papers of Pay Director Thomas R. Looker's report to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the administration of the Bureau of Frovisions and Clothing while I was acting chief, I ask that the following relutation of the Charges preserved may appear in your columns.

The report as it stands was intended to do me the greatest possible injury. Mucin that is therein set forth is unterly without foundation in fact, and the whole a tissue of grous misrepresontation. The irregularities of sales without advertisement, on which the report dwells so largely, had prevailed with my predecessors until they had taken the shape of custom when I came into the bureau, and were continued for lack of funds to advertise.

The question of those sales, so unjustly commented upon as "private and confidential," was fully explained in my circular of Aggust 4, 1876, where it was proven that the transaction was not a private one, as the stores were delivered to the purchaser on the official order of the commandant of the Navy Yard, where the articles were all designated, and the request for privacy never emanated from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, but was simply required by the purchaser as an act of justice to himself, no merchant in disposing of goods ever wishing to have the cost of the same known.

Mr. Looker also states "that Secretary Thompson suspended contracts made by me," which is utterly untrue, as nothing of the kind was ever done in my bureau. On the contrary I revoked an order to the known, and make it hought, under the requestion of the navy, we would not need.

Again, he asserts "that in the beginning of my own term proper I gave to the agent of the Musico Mills an order for \$333.870 worth of clothing," which is also untrue, as in only gave an order to receive articles contracted for in August and October of the provious year, 1876, stipulating that the prices I had made a

given.
Furthermore, he says "that certain deliveries of the

Furthermore, he says "that certain deliveries thereunder continued to be made regardless of the Secretary's order, whereas said deliveries were the same goods ordered in August and October of the year previous, 1876, and of which bills and full account were handed secretary Thompson when he first came into office."

Many of the charges in Mr. Looker's report are fully explained in my letter to the Secretary, published in the speech of Hon. B. A. Willis before the House, June 6, 1878, which letter Mr. Looker is pleased to ignore, though all the facts and figures in it were copied from books of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

I am quite prepared to testify that my administration of the bureau was conducted with the same honcesty of purpose which has heretofore been credited to me in the thirty-four years of my naval life. And in full proof of all the statements contained in this letter I refer directly to the Chiet Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, who is cognizant of the facts as herein set forth by me.

JAMES H. WATMOUGH,

Late Paymaster General United States Navy.

ARMY. INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1878. First Lieutenant J. A. Augur 18, at his own request relieved from duty as Aid on the staff of General Augur, and will join his proper station.

THE RAILROAD BUREAU.

NEW ADDITION TO THE INTERIOR DEPART-MENT AND THE EXPENSE-THE AUDITOR OF BAILBOAD ACCOUNTS-BIS DUTIES AND AN-TECEDENTS-RELATIVE PAY OF OTHER BU-BEAU OFFICERS.

The greation of a new bureau in the Interior Department, the chief of which will receive a higher malary than any other officer of that department, the Secretary alone excepted, and the prompt appointconfounded not a low expectant office-seekers who bill creating a railroad bureau was introduced in the Senate by Judge Thurman and passed June 5 and went through the House during the closing hours of the late session, as already published in the Herald. The head of the bureau will be officially known as the Auditor of Railroad Accounts. His staff will be one bookkeeper at \$2,400, one assistant bookkeeper at \$2,000, one clerk at \$1.400 and one copylat at \$900 DUTIES OF THE AUDITOR

The duties of the agaiter, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, will be to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to the bureau by subsidized and land grant railroads whose roads are in whole or in part west, north or south of the Missouri River; to examine the books and accounts of said railroads once a year and at such other times as may be deemed necessary to verify their reports; to assist the government directors in all matters that come

the government directors in all matters that come under their cognizance when requested to do so; to see that the laws relating to said railroad companies are enforced; to turnisn such information to the several departments of the government in regard to tarrils for freight and passengers as may be required or deemed expedient, and to render a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the accounts, allairs, condition, &c., of said railroads for each fiscal year.

SERTER OF THE APPLICAT.

Theophilus Frence, Auditor of Railroad Accounts, is a native of England, and came to the United States at any early age with his parents, who settled in Ohio. In 1871 he was appointed to a \$1,200 clerasing in the Second Auditor's office, and a year or two afterward was transferred to the office of the Presider of the United States, where, under General Grant's competitive civil service ruies, he was quickly promoted to the responsible position of chief of the Division of Accounts, at \$2,700 per annum. In 1876 Congress reduced the pay of all cincies of avision in the Freasury Department, Mr. French's being cut down to \$2,000. His present appointment, therefore, just doubtes his official income. He is considered one of the most, of not the most, competent accountant in the department, and even those who cavy his good forume concelle that his appointment is a deserved recognition of the audities and laithful services, and one that will insure the protection of the linercess of the United States.

FAT OF OTHER BUREAU OFFICERS.

The fact that the newly greated anumership is a

insure the protection of the interests of the United States.

PAY OF OTHER BURSAU OFFICERS.

The fact that the newly created anditorship is a \$5,000 one has caused a little soreness in some quarters. This will be reactly understood when it is stated that no other auditor receives more than \$3,600; that the Compirollers of the Freazury Department and Currency are only \$5,000 officers; that none of the assistant secretaries receive more than \$4,500—nose of the State and Interior departments and the Assistant Postmaster Generals only \$3,300; that the Commission is of Customs and the General Lind Office are paid \$4,000 exch; Patonis, \$4,500; Pensions, \$3,000 of Lutan Affairs and Agriculare, \$5,000 exch; Assistant Treasurer \$3,000, and Register of the Treasury, \$4,000.

DIED IN DESTITUTION.

Mrs. Catherine Hamilton, thirty years of age, died under distressing circumstances yesterday morning at her residence in the basement of No. 273 fhirs street, Williamsburg. Her husband has been out of work for five months, and when, two months ago, she was taken with rheumatic lever her removal to Flat-bush Hospital became a necessity. From that insti-tution she was discharged as cured about three weeks ago, but insufficient nourishment and the gampless of her spartment brought on a relapse, from which she died without modical attendance. She leaves her heatened and one child, nine years old. Mr. Hamilton assa she was conscious of her approaching discattion, and after kissing the boy two of three times shed in his arms, clinging closely around his neck. He started as soon as he felt able for Flatbush, waiking out and back, as he find ho money to pay his lare, to see if the hospital author-ities would not bury her, which they relused to do, when he returned he loured that the police had re-moved the body to the Morgae by order of the Coroner, and from that playe the luneral will occur. The police at the Fifth precinct say Mrs. Hamilton's death was reported by resuents of the house, with the addition that there was no one to care for the re-limins, and, as there was no infiniture in the room save a small stove and two broken chairs, it was deemed best to take the body at once to the Morgae. was taken with rheumatic lever her removal to Fint

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS

Professor Edison Explains His Latest Discoveries.

THE TASIMETER AND ELECTRIC GOVERNOR.

How the Secrets of the Sun Are To Be Ferreted Out.

The latest marvel from Menlo Park is the "tasimeter," or instrument for the measurement of pressure, which Professor Edison has just completed. It is to be used in the scientific experiments to be made by astronomers from all parts of the world at Denver, Col. next month during the total eclipse of the sun, visible at that place. Professor Edison starts for that State on the 8th of July, accompanied by Professors Draper, Barker and other scientists from this section of the country. The results thus far obtained from the tasimeter have been almost incredible. Used in connection with the galvanometer of Sir William Thompson, it has been found to record the pressure

Hitherto the most delicate instrument known to science for determining the heat in the different parts of the solar spectrum has been the thermoptle. The great improveis illustrated in a simple manner by Professor Edison. A lew inches from the lormer ne placed a hot iron. It deflected the needle of an ordinary galvan-ometer one degree; then he held his little finger four eter, and it swung the needle around six degrees, la explaining the workings of his new invention to HERALD reporter in his laboratory at Menio Park yes terday, the inventor said:—"We now study chemistry by means of the sun. We have found by the sid o the spectroscope that there are metals in the sun which are unknown on earth, as well as metals here the existence of which in the sun have thus far not

the existence of which in the sun have thus far not been discovered."

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS.

The Professor then made a number of curious experiments. "See here," said no, taking up a thin strip of valcanized rubber and placing it between two small upright from posts in his tasimeter; "this is highly sensitive to nest—a little causes it to expand. At this end I place my carbon. I found out that sik coated with conducting lampblack, pressed in the form of a button was wonderfully sensitive to the passage of the electric carrent. Put upon it the pressure of one half millionth of an inco and it will allow the passage of a current strong enough to deflect Sir William Thompson's gaivanometer one degree. Of course greater pressure deflects the needle more." Professor Edison then took an ordinary galvanometer and put it in electric circuit with his tasimbeter and held his hand four inches away from the vulcanite sirlp. Instantly the needle of the gaivanometer moved five degrees. Next he lighted a gas jet five leet away, and the needle moved four degrees. Then he held a match a distance of six inches and the heat instituted where mergers in the gaivanometer. Breathing sightive on the rubber expanded it sufficiently to mark thirty degrees. These results the Professor produced without the improved gaivanometer, which he explained was infinitely more sensitive.

galvanometer, which he explained was infinitely more sensitive.

Professor Edison next introduced between the posts a sip of gaiatine, no order to messure monsure. Moistening a piece of paper slightly with his tongue, he held it three inches away. The deflection was eight degrees. A breath on the golatine moved the pointer thirty-five degrees. A lighted clear, at a distance of eleven degrees. A lighted clear, at a distance of nearly a toot, dried the atmosphere sufficiently to cause a deflection of seven degrees. Water in a bottle held near by made the needle vibrate.

The professor next explained the method proposed to be adopted in the astronomical experiments to be made with his tasimeter. Instead of valcanized ruber, planna will be used, the latter having been found to gain and lose heat much more reavily than the former. The tasimeter, unlike the one experimented on as above, is to be smaller and of different material, brass being used throughout. It will be inclosed in a receptical of tin, which in turn is blaced in a second receptitie of the same metal. Between the two will be kept boiling water for the purpose of preserving evenness of temperature, as boning water fathers have highly even the heat those small opening in the tastimeter, where, falling on the platina, it will cause expansion and corresponding pressure of the small carbon button allowing the passage of the electric current in a degree commensurate with the pressure. Attached to and forming part of the tasimeter is an appliance for measuring the degree of expansion or contraction of different metals under similar temperatures. Professor Edison found the heat of his hand expanded the platina one five-thousandth part of an inch.

INSERTION AND REAL PRODUCTION of contract and worth the metal of the platina one deventions and allowing the passage of the electric current in a degree commensurate with the pressure. Attached to and forming part of the tasimeter is an appliance for measuring the degree of expansion or contraction of different metal

to the captain's room lote an ordinary galvanometer. Any change of temperature, as you
see, is at once indicated. Coldness of the water
will contract and warmit expand and the corresponone defections be piaced at once before the eye of
the captain. The approach of an icoberg will, therelore, be known long before there is danger of collision. It may also be used to indicate any abnormal
heat in any part of the snip's hold, thus giving timely
notice of the breaking out of Hre.

A DISCOVERY IN THESEGRAPHY.

In experimenting on his tanimeter Professor Edison
made a highly valuable discovery in telegraphy.
Ever since the first line was successfully worked by
Professor Morae the great and apparently insuranguattable obstacle to constant and uninterrupted communication was the effect produced on the electric current
by changes in the atmosphere. Ram always made the
lines work with difficulty, and frequently in heavy
storms the escape of the subtle fluid into the moist
air made the wires practically useless.

The Professor's discovery is what he calls an "electric governor," acting on the telegraph line as a
steam governor does on an engine. It obviates the entire flue, preserving an evenness of current throughout. The loss of hity per cent of the battery power is felt no more than a corresponding gain. Diminution in the strength
of the battery from any cause, atmospheric or otherwise, is prevenued by the "governor" from having
any perceptible effect on the instrument on any part
of the battery from any cause, atmospheric or otherwise, is prevenued by the "governor" from having
any perceptible effect on the instrument on any part
of the battery from any cause, atmospheric or otherwise, is prevenued by the "governor" from having
any perceptible effect on the instrument at the lame time
with the resumeter that it will weigh indictesimal
articles as well as their moisture. For instance,
he took a fibre of pager, and by placing
it in his new apparatus found it to be
equate heavy. Then he experimen

with his most sensitive telephone. The result was the deflection of the galvanometer to indicate the weight of the dimentive insect, while the telephone echoest the sound made by the insect's lect on the disk.

By arranging it with an anamometer arm and cup and cassing the lever to press on the tasimeter it recorded the pressure of a faint gost of wino.

The NEGATIONE.

Notwithstanding the heavy drams on his intellect by the numerous wonders in process of construction in his laboratory the Professor continues daily at work perfecting his megaphone. Visterday he placed the fleid megaphone in front of his laboratory and gave the rubber tubes to the writer so that he might personally test its strange power. Then he hurried across jots nearly a mile, and standing on the brow of a mile witspered, "Do, you hear this?" The words came distinctly netwithstanding quite a breeze was blowing at the time. When he spoke in his ordinary tone, the words reached their destination as distinctly as if the distance intervening were a foot instead of a mile. Again he winspered, giving the legend of Mary and her little lamb. Every word was neard by the writer with perfect distinctions.

Edison's LITERATURE.

While the megaphone was telling the story of Mary the postman came with a bundle of letters, and the Prolessor harrised back to his office. Several of those missives were from deal people in all parts of the country. Some were very amusing. One writer from a western town said that he was a lawyer, but that he experienced much difficulty in trying cases in court by reason of his being partially deal. "Send one along," he wrote. "I know it is nive leet long snu a bulky object, but that don't make any difference; so long as I can hear with it am satisfied." As he laid away the missive Professor Chion laughingly remarked, "it that lawyer reveiled one of the megaphones at a Western judge he would hee him for contempt of court."

"You have a great many letters from deal people, I suppose?" queried the reporter.

"A headred a day," rep

highly pleased with the various inventions of Pro-lessor E ison and made a number of cursous experiments with some of them. What pleased Prolessor Andre most, however, was the "vocal en-gine," a diminutive apparatus which revolves a wheel by the sound of the voice. Wind will not move it, however strong, but a whisper cuses it to revolve in speaking of it Prolessor Edison was exceed-ingly nonchalant. "Oh, it don't amount to anything for practical purposes," he said. "I got it up only for amusement."

EXCOMMUNICATED.

MRS. TILTON FORMALLY DEOPPED FROM THE ROLL OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

When about to conclude the services at the Plymouth prayer meeting last evening, Mr. Boeches announced that an adjourned business meeting and also a special business meeting would be held imme-diately thereafter. Having then pronounced a benediction the pastor, with a few others of the large au dience, left the lecture room.

The adjourned meeting was then organized, with Mr. H. L. Platt as moderator, Mr. Thomas J. Timey being secretary. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved an amendment to rule No. 8 of the church, proposed by Mr. Thomas G. who may have changed his address to notify the civrk of such change once in tweive months, or otherwise be dropped from the courch roll, was submitted. Dr. H. B. White moved that the amendment b

mended by making the time allowed an absent mem

amended by making the time allowed an absent member for reporting to the clerk by letter or otherwise three years instead of one, adding that a member might be travelling or living in a distant portion of the country, and that he did not think it would be right to cut him off on such short notice.

Mr. Shearman expressed nimself willing to compromise the matter by making the period two years, but beyond this he did not feel hedined to go. He said it was not the object of the amendment to turn away any of their old friends, but that it was intended to reach a few who still were in membership but who had studiously concealed their addresses from the church officials, and these could not be reached by any other course of discipline than that embraced in the amendment.

After some further remarks from Assistant Pastor Hailiday and others Dr. White said ne would accept the compromise offered by Mr. Shearman limiting the time to two years. The amendment was thou adopted without dissent.

An amendment to rule No. 6, also proposed by Mr. Shearman, allowing the cierk of the church a week's time to examine into the merits of the case where a person asks for a letter of dismission, was also adopted.

EXPELENT PRON THE CHURCH.

time to examine into the merits of the case where a person asks for a letter of dismission, was also adopted.

The special business meeting was then formally organized, without any change of the presiding officer, Assistant Paster Hainday, who had been holding a sheet of foolscap paper open to his hand previous to the completion of the outsiness of the precening meeting, stepped forward to the side of the rostrum and read the following document:—

I have been instructed by the Examining Committee to present the following minutes and recommendation to the course vote:—A char-eof unouristian conduct and winul violation of her covenant obligations with the church, toyether with specifications, having been made to the committee by Mrs. Barbara Walton against Mrs. Klizabeth R. Tilion, both mombers of this church, the committee voted to entertain the charge, and to furnish Mrs. Tilion with a copy of the charge and the specifications connected with it, and notify her to appear before the committee to make such answer to the charge as sho mry deem fit. Such service and notice was made, and in answer Mrs. Thion forwarded, by the hands of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Richards, a written communication admitting the truth of the charge algebra against her, and reiterating the same to the committee. After the reading of Mrs. Thion's communication admitting the truth of the charge alleged against her, and reiterating the same to the committee. After the reading of Mrs. Thion's communication admitting the truth of the charge alleged against her, and reiterating the same to the committee. After the reading of Mrs. Thion's communication admitting the truth of the charge alleged against her, and reiterating the same to the committee. After the reading of Mrs. Thion's communication the gentlemen who presented it were asked if Mrs. Thion desired to present any evidence or to have further time, to which not." After taking testimony it was voted by the committee that the charges had been fully sustained, and that the committee recommendation

SALE AT THE GARNER MANSION.

THE EFFECIS OF THE LATE COMMODOBE DIS-POSED OF AT AUCTION.

Garner took place at his mansion on Staten Island yesterday, and attracted a large number of persons There were many old friends of the deceased present, and the grounds about the residence presented more the appearance of a fashionable picnic than that of a sale at auction. Groups of elegantly dressed ladies sauntered about in the cool shade of the trees, and erjoyed to the full the beautiful prospect spread out on every side. Others, of a more practical turn of mind, had come with an eye to business, for the house was full of delicately colored tapestries and hangings which are dear to the female mind. There were crotonnes in delicate pink, in red and in blue, which evidently excited cupidity, for the ladies who desired to possess them early took up a position in the rooms of their choice and waited patiently for hours till the auctioneer reached the covered articles. There was, of course, an influx of the regular traders, who made their bids in nearly all the dialects known from Chaitam street to Deutschiaud and far off Milesia. There were club members and politicians, all mixed up in a curious jumble. There was no time for delay, as the goods had used divided into 500 small tost to suit the convenience of the public. The result of this division was quite advantageous from the pecuniary peint of view to the scilers, as people paid a much higher rate for the small tots than could have been obtained for larger once. It had also the effect of discounting the traders' purchases. Some of the purchases were most curious; the creatone nangings of the Commodore's own from were bought by at least half a dozen different persons, and as their beauty depended in great part on the symmetry of the decoration its difficult to see what the purchasers intended to dwith the odds and ends they have picked up. Nost of the valuable curiosities had been removed from the house by the family previous to the sale, and some of what remained were soid at very reasonable figures. The spiendid buffalo head which occupied a piace over the entrance to the main half, and which was wont to elien the admiration of innocent ladds for the brave indian whose arrow had slain the mighty brute, for was not the arrow there in evidence, put in detily by some artist who never saw a buffalo and in a spot no Indian could by any secident ever have driven it. The public evidently had no deep ay mpathy for either Indian whose arrow had slain the mighty brute, for was not the armination of innocent ladds for the brave indian whose arrow days detent ever have always and as knocked down to the small sum of \$15, and the only not the small sum of \$15, and the only not the small sum of \$15, and the same lover of bign art bou evidently excited cupidity, for the ladies who desired

The raids which from time to time have been made by Deputy Sanitary Inspector Brennan and his colward have awakened the indignation of that fowl los tering community. Investigation yesteriny showed Miradeh Firsht, of No. 35 Luciow street, had low concealed in every concervable place about the house; but of all the offenders in that locality lean Galis, of No. 29 Essex street, was the chief. Several Gails, of No. 29 E-sex street, was the chief. Several times before he had been called to account, but always persisted in restocking his collar with live members of the feathered tribe. Inspector Bronnan lodged his complaint in the Jefferson Market Court and Officer Joily was despatched to arrest the recalcitrant Gails. The officer found him in his butener shop, but he stoutly denied his identity. In this one wife supported him, and although the wily Jolly assured them he was come to pay a bill they were not to be entrapped. In this different a raid on the three offenders was arranged, to be carried out simultaneously under lespector Bronnan's direction. Officers McSally and Jolly went with that official into the lowis breeding district, but at the first intimation of their approach Gails took to his needs, with Bronnan in parasit. Out on the rooftop they went, where the lugitive foolishly hoped to escape capture by threatening suicide. The inspector, however, was not turned from his purpose, and grabbed Gails on the very brink, where he stood cowering and half fearful of doing by accident what he pretended he was ready to do intentionally. Meantime Officers Jolly and Mesaity had a similar chase, one of the fugitives taking to the rooft, as Gails had done, the prisoners were then brought together, when half the population of the region known as New Jerusalem gathered around, and such a classic as has not been heard thereabout for many a day. One of the prisoners' wives attempted a reacce, but was repulsed, and another demonstrative morial who joined her was knocked into the gatter. The captiver were taken to Jefferson Market Court; escorted as far as the cars by a throng of four consumers, who no count looked upon trem as martyrs. Judge shoreay put them under the usual bail, which was lurnished. times before he had been called to account, but al